The Rutherford Star.

"BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT AND THEN GO AHEAD."—Davy Crockett.

VOL. II. RUTHERFORDTON, N. C., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1868. NO. 47.

Town Ordinances.

1. Be it ordained by the Commissioners of Rutherfordton, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That a tax be, and the same is hereby laid of 15 cents on each One Hundred Dollars worth of real taxable property within the limits of said Town, for the year 1868, according to the assessment of 1868.
2. Be it further ordained That all persons liable to pay tax within the corporation be required to deliver to the Town Mayor on or before the 15th day of May, 1868, a list of all real taxable property for which they may be liable.—Any person failing to render such list shall be *liable to* a double tax, and the Mayor is hereby authorized to enforce this ordinance strictly according to Law.
3. Be it further ordained, That all the male citizens within the incorporate limits of said Town, liable by law to work on public roads, be and they are hereby required to work on the public streets and roads in the corporate limits of said Town six days in the year or forfeit to the Mayor one dollarfor each day they fail. Provided, That in the discretion of the Mayor such service may be rendered by substitute.
4. Be it further ordained, That the Mayor shall have power to divide the hands liable to work the streets and roads into companies, and order them to work on the streets or roads at any time or place he may deem necessary.—*Provided*, That he cannot require them to work more than six days in the year.
5. Be it further ordained, That any person who shall ride or hitch any horse, or other animal, on the side walks of the streets of the Town shall forfeit and pay a fine of One Dollar for the first and Two Dollars for each additional offence, to be collected and expended as other taxes for improvement of the Town.
6. Be it further ordained, That a tax of Twenty-Five Dollars be and is hereby levied on all retailers of Spirituous Liquors in quantities less than five gallons, *Provided* the sale of liquors by regular Physicians, strictly for medicinal purposes, shall be excepted from the operation of this ordinance.
7. Be it further ordained, That a tax of Five Dollars be laid upon all itenerant persons not residents of said county, who shall offer for sale any Goods, Wares or Merchandise within the limits of said Town.
8. Be it further ordained, That a tax of Ten Dollars be imposed for the exhibition of Equestrian and Menagerie performances, and a tax of Five Dollars is imposed upon all Shows generally known as Side-Shows, Slight-of-Hand, Magic Lanterns, or other exhibitions for pay, for each day or night shown or exhibited within the corporation.
9. Be it further ordained, That a fine of One Dollar be and is hereby imposed on all persons who shall discharge fire arms of any kind within the incorporation, except that portion of said incorporation lying east of the branch, east of said Town.

J. M. JUSTICE, *T. M.*
A. D. K. Wallace, *Clerk.*

SELECT STORY.

From the New York Weekly.

WILL WAGNER'S GHOST.

When I say Will Wagner's ghost, I do not wish it to be understood that Will Wagners had departed this life and let his perturned spirit loose to be a bug bear to his remaining friends and acquaintances. The ghost was only to some extent his personal property, and Will Wagner, on its first appearance, was not *dead*, but very drunk.

Will Wagner had a habit of getting drunk especially on Saturday night. It was one of the pleasantries of pay-day to get rid of his senses and money.

To be sure he had little to remember—that gave him much comfort. A sottish father had made his childhood's home anything but a happy place, and when his first chapter of trouble ended a new one was opened for him.

He fell in love and was jilted for a man who had a better home to offer the mercenary girl to whom Will had given his heart. There are men who have passed through such trials and come forth triumphant, but they are made of sterner stuff than this one. He forthwith "took to drink" as a relief to all his sufferings.

So it came to pass that, tumbling home to his poor boarding-house, in the small hours of Saturday night, finding his way by a sort of blind instinct, he was suddenly brought to a stand-still on the steps of his own home by his ghost.

It stood before him all in white-a white cloth over its head, with bare feet. Will saw them glisten in the starlight; and, as he uttered a low cry, the ghost responded with another, a kind of smothered wail, and glided away close to the wall, looking over its shoulder, as though to keep an eye on Will to the last. A ghost and no mistake about it. He was sobered in a moment.

He went into the house and crept, dressed as he was, into his bed. Terror kept his eyes open till dawn. Then, hearing his old landlady, Mrs. Bowman, descend to the kitchen for the purpose of preparing breakfast, he crept down after her for company, and finding it impossible to keep the secret to himself, confided to her the startling intelligence that he had seen a ghost.

The old woman listened with horrified attention, and was too deeply impressed with the story to keep it to herself. Before many hours were over Will Wagner's ghost was the by-word of the house and at the shop where he labored inquiries were made as to his welfare whenever he made his appearance. Will grew savage over it, and almost made up his mind to leave the place altogether, but finally settled matters by promising to fight the first fellow who mentioned the ghost again.

Will's fists were as hard as iron, and the fact that he kept his promises was pretty well known. So it was deemed prudent to forget the ghost.

Soon Will, alone, remembered it.—Had it been a real ghost, or only the vision of a disordered brain? Will knew what *delirium tremens* were, and began to feel alarmed for himself. He kept quite sober for a week or two, to the great astonishment of his comrades, and meanwhile kept a sharp look-out for the ghost but no ghost came.

A week passed by, another, and another, without any event.

One night Will was aroused from soundest slumbers by the peal of fire-bells, the sound of flying feet, and shouts and cries from the street below. A tenement house in the neighborhood was in flames, and its inhabitants in danger.

Will had a kind heart, and was no coward. He flew to the scene of the conflagation at once, and fearlessly did his best to save both life and property from the flames. When all was over, he hurried home again feeling the satisfaction which aries from a good deed.

Weary, yet exhausted, and thinking of nothing so little as the ghost, he beheld it again, just where he had seen it before as lean, as long, as white, with the same glistening bare feet, the same awful eyes, the same drapery about his head, and gliding away from him with the same cry, awful to listen to in the awful stillness of the midnight streets.

It was a real ghost, surely.

Will was as sober as a judge. No delirium brought the vision before his eyes.

Why did it come to him? Why?—Will staggered into the house, his horror was intense. He had heard stories of murdered men who came back to earth to point out their graves, and denounce their murderers. Was this one? Was he the destined avenger?

This time Will was wise enough to keep the story to himself, but he brooded over its memory constantly. Whenever work or dissipation kept him abroad, he expected to meet it, and, whenever he met it again, Will had resolved to speak to it.

As before, no ghost had appeared for weeks and weeks. At last one night—Will never forgot that night, which so utterly changed his whole life—Will, waking suddenly, grew thirsty, and stole out of bed, into which, as often happened, he had flung himself boots and all.

The cellar was a damp, dark place, in which were hanging-shelves, a meat safe, and the hydrant. One door it had, but this, instead of being shut and fastened, as it usually was at that time of night, was wide open. The moonlight fell through it upon the floor, and, as Will stepped from the shadow of the staircase, a figure glided into the middle of the radiance. It was the figure of his ghost—white, slender, and barefooded, as before.

It clasped something to its bosom, and with those eyes turned upon him, over its shoulder and that same wild cry, fled up the deep stone steps, and out into the streets.

Will followed. It went before him, at a surprising speed for many moments, but Will gained upon it. At last his hand touched its garments, clutched them and held it fast.

The ghost seemed solid flesh and warm blood, after all. For a moment it panted and struggled to its feet, then burst into tears and fell upon its knees.

"Don't hurt me," it sobbed; "don't hurt me. Oh! have pity on me, and don't do me harm!"

"I'm not going to hurt you," said Will. "But what were you doing? What are you? Who are you? You are stealing I think. I know you have been playing ghost along while. I want to know all about it."

Will's voice softened considerably as he spoke, for the white drapery had slipped away from the head of his ghost, and revealed the face of one who, though worn and pallid, was a young and naturally very pretty girl.

"I'll tell you the truth," she said; "no use keeping it from you now. I've been playing ghost and stealing too; but it was only bread I took, and broken scraps sometimes. I found the cellar key, one day, and the use to which I might put it came into my head. I'm only seventeen and since father died there are five children to feed. I couldn't see them starve. I work and work, but I make so little, and now and then I used the key. Only bread and scraps I took nothing else. Let me say good-by to them before I go—only just good-by to Tom and Kate and baby before you take me."

"Take you where?" said Will.

"To prison," said the girl. "A thief ought to go to prison, I know."

Will laughed a soft laugh under his breath.

"I ain't the man to do you any harm," he said. "I'll take you safe home to the babies."

And so he did.

He returned home fastened the cellar door, and went to bed again, but the ghost was no more easily forgotten now than before; indeed, he thought even more constantly of her. So that, since she no longer haunted him, he began to go in search of her.

Mrs. Bowman noticed a favorable change in her pet boarder about this time. He had sometimes found himself in arrears when pay-day came, and this never happened now; besides which he found better use for sundry sums of money which likewise would have found their way into the bar-room of some distillery. But she feared this would not last long, and shook her head mournfully in fear of a relapse.

There was no relapse, however. Will worked dilligently, as he could when he chose, and the dissipated look left him.—His eyes grew clear, his cheeks bright, his step elastic.

Oftener than mere charity required he went to the poor-room, where his ghost dwelt with her baby brothers and sisters, and there was better work there which he found for her, and camforts also which her needle could never have won. And, moreover, there never was so thankful and admiring a ghost in all the world.

She thought Will—well, Will was the happiest fellow in the world.

A year from the day on which his ghost first appeared to him, Will Wagner and Annie Lawrence were married in the presence of an admiring group of friends from the workshop and boarding house, chief of whom was the old landlady, in her best cap and gown.

During the evening, encouraged by the festive good humor of the occasion, some one jokingly asked Will "How about that ghost of yours, old fellow? Did you ever see it again?"

With a tear in his eye, Will answered "Thank Heaven, I did, Jack, and a blessed ghost it has been to me."

What he meant no one knew or could guess, unless it were the bride herself, who looked at him as though she comprehended.

THE OUTLAW.

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.

In the year 18—, there lived in Iredell county, North Carolina, a Presbyterian minister by the name of Curry. He was a man in comfortable circumstances, of most excellent reputation, with a large family of sons and daughters. Among these was a boy by the name of Nixon, noted for his sprightliness, his activity and courage.

Many are the incidents recorded in his early days, wherein he displayed his bravery, and won the respect and admiration of his schoolmates. He seemed impulsive, generous, and the possessor of many noble qualities.

From childhood, Nixon Curry was in love. His fair one was a girl somewhat younger than himself, attending the same school with him. She returned his affection, and so ardently were they attached to one another that, what is most rare in childhood, no rival was ever suffered to come between them.

Thus they grew up in a delicious dream of the future; and as their years increased, so apparently did their passion for each other. At fifteen, this was so evident that their parents forbade interviews between them. Her parents were the F. F.'s of North Carolina, and they could easily secure more brilliant prospects for her.

The natural consequences followed. The lovers met by stealth, and renewed their pledges to each other. She promised that whatever should occur, she would never wed any one else, and Nixon vowed to stand by her so long as a breath of life remained in his body.

At length, at the age of eighteen, when Lucy's relatives were doing their utmost to force her into the arms of another, fled with her true and devoted love. They were immediately pursued and overtaken, when the enraged Nixon Curry, brought to bay, turned and shot his rival and one of the others, and renewed his flight. The pursuit was hot, but he succeeded in eluding them, and took refuge in the Alleghany mountains, near the sources of the Catawba.

Here really begins the extraordinary career of Nixon Curry. Under the plea of necessity, he took up the profession of robber, and speedily rendered his name famous by the number and character of his exploits.—Without attempting to give any of the minor incidents, it should be stated that the young robber never took life for the sake of plunder, although he did it again and again, to avoid arrest.

The Governor of North Carolina offered $5,000 for his apprehension, and many parties tempted by the offer, engaged in the pursuit. They frequently gained sight of this notorious bandit; more than once the crack his death-dealing rifle was heard from some adjoining rock; but never were they able to discover his retreat or bring him to bay.

Suddenly all rumors of his daring conduct ceased, and although the search was continued, he was seen no more in North Carolina. It was judged that his quarters were becoming too hot for safety, and he had, therefore, prudently removed them while the opportunity remained to him.

During the first settlement of the fertile delta, bordering on the Saint Francis, now in the State of Arkansas, an emigrant made his appearance, calling himself John Hill.—He rapidly became the most popular man in the settlement. Although of moderate means he was sober, industrious, generous, and of extended hospitality, and such continued to be his character in the country, which he had adopted for a period extending over a dozen years.

During all this time, not a quarrelsome word occurred between him and any of his neighbors; and yet all knew that it was no lack of courage on the part of Hill; for of all the hunters that pierced the jungle of the cane, in the "Great Swamp," or descended by torchlight into the bowels of the Ozark mountains, he had the reputation of the most fearless. He was overwhelmingly elected again and again to the Territorial Legislature, and distinguished himself by his powerful and impassioned eloquence, and speedily became a leader in the ranks of his party. He was a member of the Convention which formed the State Constitution, and was re-elected to represent his county in the Senate of Arkansas.

And now began his second series of misfortunes. Hill's most intimate neighbors were the Strongs, four brothers of considerable wealth and a great deal of ambition, and in the phrase of the country, "famous fighters." A close and cordial intimacy grew up between them and Hill, and the latter most unfortunately and unguardedly, made George, the oldest, a confident of his previous history. It so happened that George had a most ambitious desire for political distinction, and made a request of Hill that he should resign his seat in the Senate in his favor. Hill refused, and the brothers conspired to revenge.

Sending to North Carolina, they procured a copy of the reward offered for Nixon Curry the notorious robber. The four, powerful and determined as they were, dared not attempt his capture alone, but secured the assistance of a dozen men, and made the attempt to capture Hill in his own house.—The latter never forgot his daily peril. He always caried a double barreled shot gun, two long rifle pistoles, and a formidable knife. Arkansas has never been noted as a peaceably inclined State and in those days, its population numbered a greater per cent. of desperadoes and lawless men than it does at present.

The attack of the Stronge proved a dreadful one for themselves. Two of the brothers were shot dead, and six of the others badly wounded, several of them mortally, when the rest of them were glad to withdraw for the time. This affair caused the most unbounded excitement throughout Arkansas. The thought that the chivalrous and highly popular John Hill could be identical with the notorious robber Nixon Curry, was staggering to hundreds. Many for the time refused to believe it.

Perhaps the state of public feeling can best be shown from the following extracts from the Little Rock *Gazette*. The first appeared when Hill became so popular during the days of the Convention:

"Among the truest friends of the people of all in the present Convention, may be named John Hill, of St. Francis. His energy eloquence and courage fully entitle him to the place he holds, and as we trust, will long remain—the leader of the Arkansas Democracy."

The second extract is taken from the same paper for May, 1839:

"Bloody Affray.—A desperate encounter occurred in St. Francis last week. Two distinguished citizens were killed and three others dangerously wounded. The difficulty resulted from at attempt to arrest John Hill, a member of the last legislature, and formerly of the State Convention, who, it is alleged is the notorious robber, Nixon Curry, who committed such atrocities, fifteen years ago, in the mountains of North Carolina."

A requisition was sent by the Governor of North Carolina, demanding the surrender of Nixon Curry. The Governor of Arkansas published an additional reward for the arrest of John Hill, and thus between the two, it seemed as if it was about up with the victim.

Hill packed up hastily, and set out with his wife and children, for the upper Arkansas, where he knew of the existence of a band of desperadoes, who he had reason to believe, would protect him. He was pursued by over a hundred of the citizens, many of them unarmed, and attending only for the purpose of witnessing the sport, and securing a part of the munificent reward that was offered for his apprehension. Hill was overtaken at the Conway Court House, by these men, and halting his wagon, and admonishing his wife and children to keep their places, he marched forth with his death dealing gun.

The gallantry of the action, and Hill's incredible bravery operated in his favor.—Many were unwilling to hurt so intrepid a character; others ware afraid; a panic was created, and Hill pursued his way unmolested.

Subsequent attempts were made to arrest him, but all resulted tragically or ludicrously to those who attempted it. It was known that Hill could never be taken alive, and many began to believe that he could not even when dead.

The constant pursuit and hunting him changed his nature. He became morose and sour, and unable to follow any regular business. He resorted to the gambling table for the support of his family. He became a drinker, too, and was speedily transformed into a most bitter and formidable opponent.

If Hill had been famous among the mountains of North Carolina, he now became doubly so. Excepting, perhaps, that prince of duellists, James Bowie, there never was a man who inspired more terror. Men who had acquired a wide reputation for deeds of daring turned pale when they encountered John Hill. Bullies who sought quarrels on the slightest pretext accepted all manner of insults from him without a single word of remonstrance.

One day in September, 1845, while he was seated at the breakfast table, Hill burst into tears.

"What is the matter, dear?" inquired his wife.

"I have head a dreadful dream. It is a warning. I know I shall die before sunset. Together we have encountered perils and ardships; you abandoned wealth and position for my sake, and you have never spoken an unkind word to me. We have loved from childhood, and that love has never known abatement. It is this that troubles me—not regard for myself. It is indelibly impressed upon my mind that I shall die in a horrid death before sundown, and the thought that it will distress you also distresses me."

These were the exact words of Hill as testified by his wife and children. His wife told him:

"Then, my dear husband, do not go to court to day."

"Yes, my wife, I must go," he replied: "when a man's time has come, he should not seek to avoid death, but meet it bravely." Then turning to his son William, a bright boy of thirteen, he told him to go and get the Bible; and upon it swear to kill the man that killed his father.

"Here comes Moses Howard, father; he will protect you," remarked Mary, the daughter, as she described the youth approaching.

The youth, who was a fine powerful looking man, chatted a few minutes with the family, and then went out with Hill, who had shaved and dressed himself with particular neatness, and embraced his wife with the warmest affection, and with tears in his eyes, before leaving.

As soon as the two reached town Hill began drinking deeply, and showed a more quarrelsome disposition than ever. He insulted every body that crossed his path, and all the entreaties of the young man failed to pacify him. Finally he declared that he would clear the Court House and dashed into the Court room with injury depicted in his countenance. Judges, lawyers, jury, spectators, all made a rush for the door.—One man who lagged behind was seized by Hill and beaten unmercifully.

Young Howard caught hold of the infuriated man and attempted to restrain him, when, glaring like a tiger, he turned upon the youth and struck him to the earth.—Before he could rise Hill sprang upon him and commenced pounding him.

"For God's sake, stop, Hill! Don't you know me, your friend Howard?"

Hill seemed to grow more furious each moment, and finally clutched a pistol, determined to take his friend's life. Howard, seeing that the crisis had come, seized the bowie knife that protruded from his vest and buried it in his bosom.

"The dream is fulfilled!" exclaimed Hill, and died without a groan.

Howard looked down into his face, as if unable to realize what he had done. Then he burst into tears.

"God knows I would not have done it if I could have helped it, but it was either your life or mine."

He turned away with a gloomy air and upon the instant disappeared. He was never seen in Arkansas again, but several years after a trader brought the news that he was living in San Antonia, Texas.

Were we writing fiction; we should here lay aside the pen; but as we are giving facts which can be substantiated, duty compels us to add another incident before tragic tale is ended.

It will be remembered that Hill enjoined upon his son to avenge his death. Faithfully did that son obey the command. When he reached his sixteenth year he left for Texas. He was gone several months. When he returned he said to his mother:

"It is done, mother! Poor Howard! I pitied him, but I had to do it."

The *Tribune* admires those Democrats who now claim that Grant will make "almost a Democratic President." We always did admire that conservative who, when refused admission into the ark, favored faithful Noah with the prediction that the coming deluge "wouldn't be much of a shower after all.—*Standard.*

Roman railway trains now carry guards of soldiers for protection against the brigands.

Russia is getting a large amount of breach-loading arms manufactured in the United States.

How People take Cold.

The time for taking cold is after your exercise; the place is in your own house, or office, or counting room.

It is not the act of exercise which gives the cold, but it is the getting cool too quick after exercising. For example: You walk very fast to go to the railroad station or to the ferry, or to catch an omnibus, or to keep an appointment; your mind being ahead of you, the body makes an over-effort to keep up with it; and when you get in the desired spot you raise your hat and find yourself in a perspiration. You take a seat, and feeling quite comfortable as to the temperature, you begin to talk with a friend, or to read a newspaper; and before you are aware of it, you experience a sensation of chillness, and the thing is done.

You look around to see where the cold comes from, and find a window open near you, or a door, or that you have taken a seat the forward part of the car, and, as it is moving against the wind, a strong draft is made through the crevices. Or corner, who wanted a loan and was quite complimentary, almost loving; you do not like to be rude in the delivery of a two lettered monosyllable, and while you were trying to be truthful, polite and safe all at the same time, on comes the chilly feeling from a raw wind at the street corner, or the slush of mud, and water in which, for the first time, you noticed yourself standing.

After any kind of exercise, do not stand a moment at a street corner for any body or any thing; nor at an open door or window. When you have been exercising in any way whatever, winter or summer, go home at once or to some sheltered place; and, however warm the room may seem to be, not at once pull off your hat and cloak, but wait some five minutes or more, and lay aside one at a time; thus acting, a cold is impossible. Notice a moment: When you return from a brisk walk and enter a warm room, raise your hat and the forehead will be moist; let the hat remain a few moments and feel the forehead again, and it will be dry, showing that the room is actually cooler than your body, and that, with your outdoor clothing on, you have cooled off full soon.

Among the severest colds I have known men to take, were those resulting from sitting down to a meal in a cold room after a walk; or being enaaged in writing, and having let the fire go out, their first admonition of it was that creeping chillness which is the forerunner of a severe cold. Persons have often lost their lives by writing or remaining in a room where there was no fire, although the weather outside was rather comfortable. Sleeping in rooms long unused, has destroyed the life of many a visitor and friend; our splendid parlors, and our nice "spare rooms," help to enrich many a doctor.—The cold sepulchral parlors of New York from May till November, bring diseases, not only to visitors but the visited; for coming from the domestic occupations, or from the hurry of dressing, the heat of body is higher than natural, and having in addition but little vitality, in consequence of the very sedentary nature of the town life, there is very little capability of resistance, and a chill and cold is the result.

Hall's Journal of Health.

Extensive sale of Stuffed Birds and Animals.

An unusual and grotesque auction sale was held at the rooms of Robert Somerville, in Nassau street, opposite the post-office, yesterday. The large and varied stock of stuffed animals and birds, belonging to the late J. L. Bode and Iiges & Sauter, was to be disposed of, and the announcement drew crowds of people to the sale. Not only those who wished to buy flocked in, but hundreds of others stopped to see a natural collection which Barnum himself might have envied. It consisted of over 2,000 specimens of animals and birds of every description, from the grinning grizzly to the minutest humming bird, and many of them of rare variety.

Some of the collection were cased in groups, but most were sold singly. The room presented the appearance of a pantomime managerie. All around were ranged in different attitudes—eagles, owls, squirrels, foxes, orioles, deer, wild cats, leopards, tigers, antelopes, monkeys, alligators, kangaroons, buffaloes, and birds without number. In one case were tastefully set 100 birds of gorgeous plumage—a paradise in itself, which any one could look at for hours and still not discover all the brilliant hues collected there. The lot was sold for $150. Next to it stood a cage of monkeys which represented a saloon. Three were sitting around a table playing cards; three others were drinking ale at another table, while waiters stood around, and in a small gallery above "the fiddlers three" were performing their part. At the door was a dog policeman just entered with his club.—The comic group attracted general attention. Opposite was a deer gasping under the folds of a monstrous snake, and just above stood a monkey in a like predicament, except that he was grasping his enemy's neck with his paw, and seemed to greet him with a smile. In another place was a kangaroo in the attitude of the "greeshun bend." An old calico-colored cat was put up. "How much for this?" "10 cents." [Laughter.] A bald eagle, with open wings—a fine specimen—brought only $7 50. A case of six beautiful China musk deer, one foot fall, was knocked down at $52. A dog and cat "just on the perilous edge of battle," with their backs up, brought $6. A case containing a roe buck attacked by a wild-cat sold for $71. The collection seemed inhaustible, and the sale will be continued to-day.—*N. Y. Sun, of 5th.*

Girl Market in India.

If British rule in India could be fully exposed in human gaze as it has been and is, it would fill the civilized world with horror. In or near Calcutta there are said to be regulrr sales of girls. A writer in an India journal says when he heard of such sales he could hardly believe it, but on going to a certain quarter of the bazar at Manickgung, he saw a cluster of girls from seven to thirteen years of age, standing up for sale. The brokers were very busy summoning customers, as they received a commission of 10 per cent. on all bargains effected through their instrumentality, besides some trifling offerings. The prices varied, the writer said, according to the age and beauty of the children; girls of seven ruled at about 400 rupees; an old man of 70 whispered an offer of 750 rupees for a very beautiful girl of 13, who was surrounded by quite a crowd of bidders. An exchange of daughters was taking place in another part of the bazaar. The writer of the letter who appears to have been greatly horrified by what he witnessed, implores the editor to direct the attention of the British government officials to this matter, and save many Brahmin families from perdition.

The Editor.—A schoolboy's composition on "The Editor" ran as follows, in a school not far from Cincinnati:

"The editor is one of the happiest animals in the world. He can go to the circus, afternoon and evening, without paying a cent; also to inquests and hangings. He has free tickets to picnics and strawberry festivals, gets wedding cakes sent him, and sometimes gets a licking, but not often, for he can take things back in the next issue, which he generally does. I never knew but one editor to get lickt. His paper busted that day and he couldn't take anything back. While other folks have to go to bed early, the editor can sit up late every night and see all that is going on. The boys think it's a big thing to hang on till 10 o'clock. When I am a man I mean to be an editor, so I can stay out late of nights. Then that will be bully. The editor don't have to saw wood or do any chopping, except with his scissors. Railroads get up excursions for him, knowing if they didn't he'd make them get up and git. In politics he don't care much who he goes for, if they are on his side. If they ain't, he goes for 'em any way; so it amounts to nearly the same thing. There is a great many people trying to be editors who can't, and some of them have been in the profession for years. If I was asked if I had rather have an education or be a circus rider, I would say, let me be an editor."

Ready to Leave.—An honest German, who was employed at one of the tobacco manufacturies in Detroit, was listening recently to an account from a brother workman, of the principles and doctrines of Millerism. Among other things, he was told that the world was expected to come to an end in two or three months. Remarking that the German was much interested in the matter, the others undertook to victimize their listener by suggesting to him that it was full time for him to be making preparations.—"Ven do you think it will be comes to an end?" he asked. "Oh, probably in about three months," answered the jokers.—"Ho! vell! I no cares for that!" exclaimed Hans, with a smile of satisfaction, "*I pe going to Puffalo dis Spring!*"

Pungent.—"Did you ever hear the story of the Irishmen and the horse radish?"

"No; how was it?"

"Well seeing a dish of grated horse radish on the table where they had stopped for dinner, each helped himself largely to the "sauce," supposing it to be eaten as potato or squash; and the first, putting a knife full into his mouth, jerked his handkerchief from his trowsers and commenced wiping his eyes."

"What troubles yer, Jemmy?" inquired his comrade.

"Sure, and I was thinking of my poor old father's death when he was hung, he replied, shrewdly.

Presently the other, taking as greedily of the pungent vegetable, had sudden use for the handkerchief, whereat Jemmy as cooly inquired:

"And what *troubles yer*, Pat?"

"Troth," he replied, "that you was not hung with your father."

The "Conservative" horror of color is well illustrated by the remark of a Kentuckian of that persuasion: "Oh, that I should ever be tried by a negro jury for horse stealing!"

Modesty in woman is like color on her cheek—decidedly becoming if not put on.

The Star.

CARPENTER & LOGAN,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1868.

Our Railroad.

We learn from a private letter that the bill separating the Eastern and Western divisions of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad passed the third reading in the Senate, by a vote of 28 to 15. It now goes to the House, where we think it will meet with but little opposition. If we are right, and the House passes the bill, we can begin to look for the "good time coming" for old Rutherford, and, we may say, for Western North Carolina, for we believe that this will be *the* road for the Western part of the State. If we can get an energetic President and Directors, it will reach French Broad before the Western Extension possibly can, if we are correctly informed in regard to the obstacles to be encountered on that road. They have to tunnel through the Blue Ridge, which we do not—and we are informed that at the tunnel near Swananoa they have struck a very hard rock, which, with the present management, but little headway can be made, not more than half inch a day.—We do not know this to be true, but have heard that it was. If it is we certainly can cross the mountains before that road possibly can. If these things are so, then our road is certainly the one to be pushed, as it will open up a portion of country which has not its equal in North Carolina for productiveness. We can not give too much praise to those Senators from Eastern North Carolina who have lent a helping hand in this enterprise—the most interested and earnest of whom is Col. Wynne, who visited our County last fall. Other men are entitled to great credit, and we hope to have the pleasure of assisting in giving them credit at the proper time.

Since the above was written, we learn that the House has postponed the further consideration of the bill until in January.

New Advertisements.

Dr. J. M. Craton offers a well selected stock of Dry Goods, Drugs, Medicines, &c. Give him a call.

M. H. Justice Esq., wishes it understood that he will attend to all legal business entrusted to his care. See his card.

S. B. Meacham, Charlotte N. C. has Boots, Shoes, Hats &c., which he will sell cheap at wholesale or retail. He keeps a good assortment of every thing in his line.

B. R. Smith & Co., Charlotte N. C. See their advertisement in our paper to-day, and when you go to Charlotte, and want anything in their line give them a call, and when you have done so you will say with us that it is a good place to get the worth of your money. We had the pleasure of inspecting their wholesale room, and found that it was not an idle boast when they said they would sell cheap.

Wittkowsky & Rintels—This old and reliable firm is still holding out inducements for the mountain trade, but it is hardly necessary for us to say anything for them, as they seem to be doing almost the entire wholesale Dry Goods business at Charlotte. We found them as busy as bees selling to our mountain men. They also do a large retail business.

The Western Vindicator.

The last number of the paper contains the "*Finis*" of its late Editor, Capt. R. A. Shotwell, and the Salutatory of Maj. L. P. Erwin, who again assumes the chair editorial.

Maj. Erwin has had much experience in the publishing business, and will no doubt, make the *Vindicator* a very good paper, and we can but congratulate our so-called Democratic friends, that they have a paper published by a gentleman of Maj. Erwin's experience and ability.

We extend the right ☞ of fellowship to the new Editor, and wish him much success, and hope he will *vindicate* the cause of his party, for we are sure it needs help.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.—The January number of this Magazine is on our table and contains much interesting matter.—This number contains the opening chapters of an original American novel, entitled "Beyond the Breakers" which promises to be a splendid story.

The price of this Magazine is $4 per annum. Specimen numbers 35 cents. Address J. B. Lippincott, 715 & 717 Market Street, Philadelphia.

W. N. C. RAILROAD.—This road will probably be completed to Marion, N. C., by the first of July next. We learn that the grading between Morganton and Marion is about complete.

Meeting of the Masonic Grand Lodge of N. C.

We had the pleasure of being present at the opening of the eighty-first annual session of this body, at Masonic Hall, Raleigh N. C, on Monday evening the 7th inst. There were 120 Lodges represented. There are in North Carolina about 12,000 Masons, with 218 Lodges. The following is a list of officers elected for the ensuing year:

Grand Master.—Gen. Robt. B. Vance.
Senior Grand Warden.—J. B. Batchelor.
Junior Grand Warden.—Samuel. H. Rountree.
Grand Treasurer.—William E. Anderson.
Grand Secretary.—Donald W. Bain.

Rev. T. H. Pritchard, D. D. of Raleigh Grand Chaplin; Frederick C. Roberts, of Newbern, Senior Grand Deacon; Alexander S. Heide, of Raleigh, Junior Grand Deacon; William H. Malone, of Caldwell, Grand Marshal; Fenton G. Foster, of Wake, Grand Sword Bearer; Thomas L. Wilson, of Chatham, Grand Pursuivant; James M. Betts, of Raleigh, Grand Tiler.

THE HILLSBORO, RECORDER.—Dennis Heartt has disposed of the *Recorder* to Mr. T. C. Evans, of Milton, N. C. We believe Mr. Heartt has been publishing this paper for near fifty years. We regret to part with the old man.

VERMONTERS!—Your attention is called to the advertisement headed "VERMONTERS." Read it.

THE WADESBORO' ARGUS.—Mr. Darley the proprietor of the above Journal offers it for sale. There seems to be quite a stir and change among our Conservative cotemporaries. We think it will be well for the most of them to sell out, for the late campaign has placed them in a condition which will be rather hard to stand up to in another campaign.

RALEIGH STANDARD.—In another column will be found the prospectus of this old and reliable Republican Journal. We don't think we say too much when we say it is one of the best papers published in the United States. Read their terms, &c.

Demorest's Monthly and Demorest's Young America. These Monthlies are both deserving of patronage see their advertisements, for terms &c.

Townships—a good Map of each County in the State.

The State must soon be laid off into townships. This will be a new and useful territorial division. It will in many important respects localize the administration of the law. Our object now is to inquire whether the preliminary duty of laying off the townships cannot be utilized to the important end of securing a complete topographical and geological map of the State? Lost opportunities have been the continual lament of communities and individuals. We beg the Legislature not to let this opportunity slip through their fingers.

A bill was introduced at the last session to place this subject of dividing the counties into townships under the supervision of the State Geologist, with adequate provisions to furnish accurate county maps and a general map of the State. The cost of the work, which the State Geologist was required to complete in two years, was by the bill referred to not to exceed $50,000, of which the counties was to provide about one-half, or about an average of $250 to each county of the State. For this comparatively small sum each county would have a complete topographical and geological map, showing every principal locality in the county, its roads and streams, its geological formation and character of its productions, together with every item of interest, which a stranger would like to know. We believe such a map of every county would be worth to the State half a million of dollars in six months after its completion. It is the one thing needful just now. We have nothing like it, and never will have unless the Legislature adopts the main features of the bill on this subject introduced at the last session. We understand the bill was prepared by the Code Commission and carefully covers the whole ground. We hope some such bill will be at once re-introduced and passed.

How is this work of laying off townships being actually done? At great cost to the counties, but utterly without profit to any body. To satisfy himself of this, let any member step into the Secretary of State's office and see the kind of maps that the County Commissioners are sending up. We have taken the pains to examine some of them.—They not only fail to give any precise information of the counties, but they are full of the grossest errors. Is it possible that the General Assembly intends to let this mass of official documents accumulate in the State department for the purpose, as it will do, of misleading future inquiries? And yet the counties are paying, in some instances, as high as four and five hundred dollars for such miserable stuff as we are putting on file in the Secretary of State's office.

Let the Legislature awake to its high vocation. Let it avail itself of everything, at this formation point in our history, to consolidate and utilize the immense resources of the State.—*Standard.*

The National Christian Convention, which has closed its three days' session in N. York, concluded as the result of its deliberation on the question How to Reach the Masses, that the principal reason why the Gospel has not been more universally diffused was the lack of effort on the part of wealthy churches and influential christians. As a remedy for this shortcoming, it was urged that there be good congregational singing, free churches, better preaching, shorter sermons, more enthusiasm, less show, attention to the poor, education of women for the church and for the missionary field, daily religious newspapers, and first-class literature.

The La-Crosse Democrat has been removed to New York city.

FIRE IN RALEIGH.—We learn from the *Standard*, that a fire occurred at that place on the morning of the 15th inst., consuming the City Hall, the Seymour and Blair drinking saloon and T. V. Moss' Jewelry Store. A portion of the loss is covered by insurance.

Congress.

The last session of the Fourteenth Congress began on last Monday, the 7th. Its duration will be limited by the 4th March, 1869, the time of the accession of the succeeding Administration, and the beginning of the Forty-First Congress.

This body convened after long interming lings with the people, and an emphatic and unmistakable expression of their will. Endorsed by the national sentiment, their resolution to adhere to their own policy of restoration is stronger and bolder than ever before.

The shortness of the session makes it none the less important. The period of Andrew Johnson's accidental reign closes with it, and this daring and unscrupulous demagogue if he maintains, in the waning hours of his imperial sway, his obstinacy in disregarding the popular will, must continue his nefarious schemes. To thwart these schemes, and make those adjustments, that will give immediate and definite shape to the policy of the incoming administration, will consume the brief existence of this session. Its legislation must, of necessity, be prominent in the history of our country, and in its bearing upon our country's welfare, and will be most sensibly felt, for weal or woe, throughout a long series of coming years. The present is momentous, the age is heroic and sublime the gleaming goal is within reach. Shall all the glorious achievements of our arms and all the results of bold, earnest and patriotic legislation in the past be sacrificed? Our hope is in Congress. The pillar of fire that led us by night, and the pillar of cloud by day, in the dark times of war, hovers over this ark. The Shekinah burning within its "holy of holies" shed hope and cheer upon every loyal heart. Present advantages will not be frittered away as the worthless bestowals of mere chance and fortune, the grand and glorious sentiment of TO-DAY will be respected and obeyed with infinitely more reverence than a king's mandate in a Court of cringing Courtiers, and the duty of the legislator to reflect the wishes of his constituency, will be considered by every loyal member of Congress as one of pre-eminent urgency.

The members, that assembled last Monday, have light and hopeful hearts for their stupendous task. They gladly renewed and united their counsels and determinations to secure the fruits and blessings of the war to the loyal people of the nation, consecrated by its bravest and best blood. Their aim is freedom, absolute freedom. They have decided upon the basis of citizenship. The temple of freedom that decks the mount of the present century, and stands as a monument to the intelligence, liberality and progressive genius of the Republican party, they will preserve from the ruthless hand of the spoiler. No patriot need fear.

Jonesboro (Tenn.) Flag.

Stirring News.

The late eruptions of Mount Vesuvius, in Italy, Mount Hecla, in Iceland; the terrible earthquakes in St. Thomas, etc., are perhaps only the preliminaries to grander catastrophies. They seem to have already commenced in a remote region, on a majestic scale. The latest news from Sandwich Islands gives the details of the most terrific earthquake there—putting into the shade the most terrible records found either in history or tradition. Even the proverbially cool philosophers are getting alarmed. Prof. Loomis, of New Havan, begins to consider the earth a very unsafe place to stay on longer, from the fact that the late volcanic manifestations have been so general in their character, that there is no longer any doubt about the theory that all volcanoes have not a local, but a general and common origin in the central liquid parts of our globe, where the most intense heat prevails. In comparison to this interior liquid mass the crust on which we live must be exceedingly thin. Prof. Loomis thinks now it is proved now that these eruptions are caused by water getting into that concetral fire, where, after having been converted into steam by the heat, it exerts a most enormous pressne on the earth's crust, upheaving, shaking, bursting it open, ejecting the interior liquid mass which we call lava, etc. He thinks there is now great danger of the water in the ocean getting through the crust into that central fire, and, having been changed into steam, at any moment blow up the whole ball to pieces. In fact he compares our earth to a huge steam boiler, under extra high pressure.

The fate in store for us poor mortals is in accordance with our learned Professor, the same as that which befell the inhabitants of the planet once existing between Mars and Jupiter. This planet about fifty times larger than the earth, was from such a cause, it is thought, blown into several hundred pieces; of these ninetysseven have been discovered by astronomers; they are called asterisods.—*Mining Journal.*

Mr. Summer has introduced a bill for the reconstruction of Georgia, which with the credentials of Mr. Hill, Senator elect from that State, were referred to the Judiciary Committee. We do not see how that Committee can find that the XIVth Amendment to the Constitution has been lawfully adopted by the State Legislature of that State, when thirty of the members who voted for it are held by the State Legislature itself to have had no right to hold office, and when a large proportion of the remainder, sufficient in all, if their votes are rejected, to defeat the amendment, were ineligible to office by the terms of the Amendment itself.

RAILROAD BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—Something was said last year about a scheme for constructing a suspension railroad across the channel from Calais to Dover. The project was considered simply ridiculous. But not so—it is a serious matter. Science can accomplish any thing. A French engineer (M. Chas. Boutet) has succeeded in convincing so many persons of the feasibility of the scheme that has he raised a company, and the first steps have been taken.—The proposed suspension bridge is to be composed of an immense net-work of iron cables, so arranged as to be able to sustain any train, however heavily laden. M. Boutet has recent exhibite a model in minature, and the experiments made with that were considered decisive of the success of the undertaking. He asks but six years for the completion of the work—thinks it may be done in less—when London and Paris will be suburbs of each other.

If the *winds* have no objection to this encroachment upon their dominions, the scheme is more promising than the tunnel underneath the water.—*Rich. Whig.*

GEN. GRANT'S CABINET.—There is much speculation just now about who will be placed in President Grant's Cabinet.—We have heard a number of gentlemen spoken of for the different posts, among the number Gov. Holden as Secretary of Interior, and Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, for Post Master General. We shall regret to give up Gov. Holden, but should he be called to the Cabinet, we are sure that he will give as much satisfaction to the South as any man that could be selected.

As to the Hon. Mr. Maynard, we are sure he will make a good Postmaster General and we shall be pleased to see Gen. Grant call these two true and tried Republicans to his Cabinet.

Gen. Sheridan's Congratulatory Order to the Troops.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS No. 6.—The Major General Commanding announces to this command the defeat, by the 7th Regiment of Cavalry, of a large band of Cheyenne Indians, under the celebrated Chief Black Kettle, re-enforced by the Arrapahoes under Little Raven and Kiowas under Santata, on the evening of the 27th inst., on the Washita River, near the Antelope Hills, Indian Territory, resulting in a loss to the savages of 103 warriors killed, including Black Kettle; the capture of 53 squaws and children, 875 ponies, 1,124 buffalo robes and skins, 535 lbs of powder, 1,050 lbs of lead, 4,000 arrows, 700 pounds of tobacco, besides rifles, pistols, saddles, bows, lariats, and immense quantities of dried meats and other Winter provisions; the complete destruction of their village, and the almost total annihilation of the Indian band. The loss to the 7th Cavalry was two officers killed—Major Joel M. Elliott and Capt. Louis L. Hamilton—and 19 enlisted men, and three officers wounded; Brevet Lieut-Col Albert Barnitz, badly; Brevet Lieut-Col. T. W. Custer and Second Lieut. T. J. March, slightly, with 11 enlisted men. The energy and rapidity shown during one of the heaviest snow storms that has visited this section of the country, with the temperature below freezing point, and the gallantry and bravery displayed, resulting in such signal success, reflects the highest credit upon both the officers and men of the Seventh Cavalry, and the Major General commanding, while regretting the loss of such gallant soldiers as Major Elliot and Capt. Hamilton, who fell while gallantly leading their men, desires to express his thanks to the officers and men engaged in the battle of the Washita, and his special congratulations are tendered to their distinguished commander, Brevet Major Gen. Geo. A. Custar, for the efficient and gallant services rendered, which have characterized the opening of the campaign against hostile Indians south of the Arkansas. By command of.

(Signed) Maj. Gen. SHERIDAN.
J. S. Crosby, Brev. Lt. Col. A. D. C. A. A. A.

AN ITEM WORTH KNOWING.—The number of languages spoken in the world is 164.—The number of men is equal to the number of women. The average of human life is 32 years. One quarter die before the age of seven. To every one thousand persons, one rarely reaches the age of 100, and not more than one in five hundred will reach the age of 80. There are on the earth 1,000,000,000 persons. Of these about 93,333,333 die every year. 91,824 die every day, 7,789 every hour, and 60 every minute. The losses are balanced by an equal number of births. The married are longer lived than the single.—Tall men live longer than short ones. Women have more chance of life previous to the age of fifty years, but fewer after than men. The number of marriages is in proportion of 70 to 100. Marriages are more frequent after the equinoxes than during the months of June and December. Those born in the spring are more robust than others. Births and deaths are more frequent by night than by day.

NEAR DROWNING.—A little girl came near being drowned yesterday morning at the crossing of First Creek, at Ingles' mill. The bridge had been taken up by men engaged in working on Mabry street in East Knoxville, and not carefully put down, when the little girl, passing along, fell through into the mill pond. She was just sinking, when Mr. Jackson Harris, who stays at the mill, plunged into the water and rescued her. The water where she was sinking is probably some six or eight feet deep.

Andrew Johnson did not try to restore peace to the South. He simply joined one party in an effort to destroy the other which had elevated him to power. Instead of making peace, he aroused the bitterest passions of the human heart. Gen. Grant will not be guilty of such criminal folly. He will stick to the party that elected him, and deal generously with the one he has defeated—if they will let him.—*Ala. State Journal.*

CHATHAM RAILROAD.—The work of laying the rails on the Chatham Railroad has commenced, and we learn that that two or more miles of iron will be laid each week until the road is completed. Quite a number of laborers have been employed at $10 per month and rations.—*Standard.*

An Illinois shopkeeper ingeniously fixed a pistol in his money-drawer, and the first man he shot was himself.

Vote of North Carolina.

Below we give the vote of this State by counties. We compare the vote for President with the vote for Governor, believing that is a fairer criterion of parties than the vote for and against a Convention:

	Governor.		*President.*	
	HOLDEN.	ASHE.	GRANT.	SEYMOUR.
Alamance,	966	1007	1102	1055
Alexander,	366	494	351	516
Alleghany,	226	233	245	284
Anson,	978	843	1002	1050
Ashe,	615	619	620	624
Beaufort,	1300	1040	1318	1227
Bertie,	1280	603	1517	753
Bladen,	1263	957	1372	1072
Brunswick,	783	781	878	698
Buncombe,	1049	875	1085	1090
Burke,	779	635	927	741
Cabarrus,	828	1062	940	1111
Caldwell,	383	617	394	617
Camden,	474	514	528	530
Carteret,	889	905	894	898
Caswell,	1416	1429	1955	1402
Catawba,	407	1067	488	1131
Chatham,	1823	1151	1765	1540
Cherokee,	383	256	443	425
Chowan,	692	467	692	520
Clay,	131	207	155	243
Cleaveland,	677	950	656	1017
Columbus,	434	823	512	895
Craven,	3389	1461	3535	1493
Cumberland,	1757	1234	1596	1082
Currituck,	431	883	416	901
Davidson,	1679	821	1843	855
Davie,	522	723	652	690
Dupin,	961	1488	1025	1582
Edgecombe,	2437	1158	2757	1473
Forsythe,	1102	314	1262	787
Franklin,	1429	1226	1481	1376
Gaston,	800	604	878	678
Gates,	448	650	452	672
Granville,	2512	1846	2754	1248
Greene,	782	598	756	557
Guilford,	1739	1479	2109	1496
Halifax,	3089	1314	3410	1599
Harnett,	690	691	645	789
Haywood,	403	408	412	660
Henderson,	571	290	640	361
Hertford,	795	581	744	714
Hyde,	667	808	572	791
Iredell,	841	1518	959	1412
Jackson,	244	500	220	607
Johnston,	1345	957	1204	1348
Jones,	592	441	593	422
Lenoir,	1192	838	1215	861
Lincoln,	541	593	626	738
Macon,	315	502	323	572
Madison,	528	805	529	459
Martin,	943	921	740	607
McDowell,	676	503	740	607
Mecklenburg,	1702	1916	1962	2149
Mitchell,	543	120	529	118
Montgomery,	718	220	727	341
Moore,	1067	735	1018	883
Nash,	740	1018	827	1026
New Hanover,	3568	2231	3968	2230
Northampton,	1889	803	1931	1045
Onslow,	408	726	417	859
Orange,	1310	1884	1453	1907
Pasquotank,	898	511	1047	588
Perquimans,	863	529	913	580
Person,	881	814	953	1054
Pitt,	1775	1247	1581	1599
Polk,	389	93	405	183
Randolph,	1514	633	1752	878
Richmond,	1195	662	1254	808
Robeson,	1615	1252	1504	1659
Rockingham,	1412	1143	1463	1518
Rowan,	1166	1518	1332	1530
Rutherford,	1332	467	1279	685
Sampson,	1018	1168	1026	1447
Stanley,	398	549	466	651
Stokes,	758	447	783	744
Surry,	830	596	818	737
Transylvania,	165	231	186	232
Tyrrell,	237	392	195	359
Union,	758	719	811	930
Wake,	3332	2343	3433	2953
Warren,	2219	944	2308	1055
Washington,	796	350	955	348
Watauga,	309	304	303	348
Wayne,	1475	1229	1421	1487
Wilkes,	1429	537	1205	820
Wilson,	909	883	893	1107
Yadkin,	768	726	840	622
Yancey,	292	450	266	455
	92241	73600	96488	84181

The New York Divines continue to preach politics every Sabbath.

Whisky, it is said, has been reduced to ten cents a drink in consequence of the pressure in the money market.

Ex-President Pierce is recovering his health and expects to be out in a few days.

It has been definitely settled that Gen. Grant's inaugeral will be very brief.

"Brutes" is the legitimate title of an intimarrying club said to exist in the great city of London.

The Rosedale murder in New York and the Hill murder in Philadelphia have occupied a large space in the daily papers for some days past.

A young German, of Milwaukee, shot himself recently, because an unexpected remittance from "Fatherland" did not come. The remittance came on Monday in time to meet the expenses of his burial.

The wife of John Offers, of Vienna, Mo., after nine years of wedded life, deserted him last week, taking with her over four thousand dollars. John offers to forgive her if she will return the money.

Corn is selling at 25 cents per bushel in Randolph county, Arkansas.

The Empress Eugeni's expression has lost its sweetness, and so, it is said, has her disposition.

It is said that St. Louis will do more in the pork packing line this season than either Cincinnati or Chicago.

The fellow that made a matrimonial bet on the election, says it was all a joke. The women holds him to his wager.

The cost of the Indian war for the next year is estimated at fifty million dollars.

Gen. John O'Neil has been elected President of the Fenian Brotherhood.

It is said that the debt statement for November will show an increase of eleven millions.

Humbug—the numerous reported conversations with Gen. Grant.

The story that Henry J. Raymond and Thurlow Weed had purchased the National Intelligencer is untrue.

Twenty million dollars have been taken from one gulch in Nevada in five years.

The Berlin Kladderadatch has been so funny about the Prussian deficit that the police have seized it.

A fair and frail girl in Louisville has fallen heir to a fortune of $300,000 from her grandmother in England.

The postmaster General has ordered that, after January 1st the fee on registered letters be fifteen cents instead of twenty cents as at present.

LATEST NEWS

Terrible Collision.

MADISON, Ind., Nov. 5.—Immidiately after the collision between the mail boats America and United States, the petroleum on the United States was fired and in thirty seconds the United States was in flames from stem to stern. It is supposed eighty persons were lost including forty women. The America lost no passengers. The America was upward and the U. States downward bound.—The accident occurred at half past 11 o'clock last night. The boats departed from their respective Landings at noon Friday.

The telegraph and steamer news from Cuba continues to be of the most contradictory character. The government admits, however, that the insurgents still hold possession of several towns, and that no important progress has been made towards the pacification of the eastern district. The large number of prominent Cubans who have been arrested in Havana and all parts of the island for giving aid to the insurrection, also indicates that the Government itself regards the situation as dangerous and critical.

Burglaries in Massachusetts.

WORCESTER, Dec. 8.—The residence of A. W. Sawyer, cashier of the National Bank of Northboro', was entered by burglars last night, but they were frightened off before accomplishing anything. It is supposed the object was to obtain possession of the keys of the bank. A horse and harness was stolen from J. B. Roof, also a wagon from Samuel Adams, in Northboro last night.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Dec. 8.—The dry goods store of William Black & Co. was entered by burglars last night and three thousand dollars worth of silks were stolen. This is the second time this store has been robbed within a short time.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8.—S. P. Hayman, formerly a messenger of the American Express Company, was brought to this city yesterday under arrest for robbing a safe in his charge of twenty thousand dollars last March.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.—Allen, alias Edwards charged with being concerned in the robbery of Adams' Express messenger last August was arrested yesterday, and, in default of $6,000 bail, committed for trial.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 8.—An unsuccessful attempt was made to open the safe of the Poughkeepsie Savings Bank at about 2 o'clock this morning. The burglars effected an entrance to the bank by prying open the door in the front of the building, and after gaining the inside, made a thorough search, but only found about thirty dollars in counterfeit money and pennies. They then drilled the safe, filled the hole with powder, lit a piece of fuse, and left the bank quietly, walking a short distance off, awaiting the result. A man named Henderson, passing by, and noticing the door of the bank open, went up to look in, and was startled by hearing the explosion, which shook the ground and building. He called the night watch and gave chase to the burglars, but they escaped. This is the second attempt to rob the same bank within a few months.

From Cuba.

HAVANA, Dec. 7, via Key West December 8.—Advices from Nuevitas to the 3d instant have been received.

Count Balmaseda, in command of the Spanish forces left Puerto Principe on Friday, the 27th November, with 1,500 infantry 200 cavalry, and eight pieces of artillery, for Nuevitas.

The next morning he encountered the insurgents, who retreated after two hours fighting.

Balmaseda reached San Trigual, a small town near the bay of Anevitas, on Tuesday, fighting all along the line and driving the insurgents. He admits considerable loss, with four officers killed and three wounded. During the march he destroyed several plantations.

Colonel Lono, with his command has abandoned Las Innas and arrived at Manati.

Count Villamar, at the head of a large insurgent force, is reported to be marching on Santa Espirita.

Advice from Santiago de Cuba are to the 30th.

Heavy fighting had taken place at Guantanamo, where the Spanish forces had been reduced.

It is supposed that the insurgents will attack Santiago soon.

Fort Lafayette, in New York Bay, was totally destroyed by fire on last Tuesday morning, nothing but the walls and the magazine having been left. In this latter were stored thirty tons of powder, which, providentially was not ignited. The loss to the Government will probably reach $250,000.

All the prisoners confined in the Wilson Jail made their escape on Thursday night last, by cutting out the bricks and removing the iron bars from one of the windows.

The *Plaindealer* reckons they've gone to Raleigh to report.

At a sale in Halifax county, last week, cattle brought as low as $1 per head, fodder 5 cents per 100 lbs., and other things in proportion.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—A skater was drowned by the breaking of the ice on a pond on Staten Island. First skating of the season.

General Grant is forty-six years of age. He will assume the Presidency in the very prime and fullness of manhood.

The Missouri river has frozen at Omaha so that pedestrians crossed on the ice the 20th inst.

A family man in this city—very much of one we should say—has recently been favored with triplets all feminine, and he has named them Faith, Hope and Charity. It is a great thing—even though in small packages—to have the leading Christian graces under one roof.

The British navy, according to the last report, consisted of 735 steam vessels and 181 sailing vessels.

Stockton California, has a artesian well a thousand feet deep which discharges 360,000 gallons of hot water daily.

Eighty-one women have graduated from the Women's Medical College at Philadelphia.

COMMERCIAL.

RUTHERFORDTON MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY
JAS. A. MILLER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

BACON	15@25
BEEF, neat	4@5
BUTTER	15@25
BEESWAX	25
CANDLES, adamantine	33@40
CASTINGS	8@10
CHEESE	33@40
COFFEE	33
CORN new	50
CORN new	40
COTTON	16@20
" CLOTH	16¼@25
" YARN	225
DRIED FRUIT—PEACHES Peaded	$3.00
" Bright " Unpeeled	2.00
" "	1.50
APPLES, Pealed	75
" Bright	10
EGGS	8
FLOUR, per sack	$6@$8
FODDER, per cwt	80@100
FEATHERS	30@40
FLAX CLOTH	25@40
HIDES, dry	10¢
HIDES green	8
IRON	7@8
JEANS, wool	40@75
LARD	18@25
MEAL per bu	50
NAILS	10
OATS, per bushel	30
PEAS	50
POTATOES, Irish	50
POTATOES sweet	50
PORK—gross	10
" net	8
RAGS	3
RICE	16@20
ROCK ISLAND CASIMERE	75@100
ROPE	20@25
SALT, per sack $5.00	per lb 3
SUGAR	16½@25
SPTS TURPENTINE, per gal	2 00
TALLOW	15
TEA, per lb	$2 00@$2 50
WHEAT	1 50@200
WOOL—well washed	50@60

PAY UP.

ALL persons indebted to the STAR for Subscriptions, Job Work and Advertising are respectfully requested to call and settle up, as I am very much in need of money.

J. B CARPENTER.
43-tf

FOR SALE.

2 GOOD two-horse WAGONS; one new; one second-hand.
2 BUGGIES.
1 one horse WAGON.
We will exchange them for Corn or Greenbacks a fair rates. Apply at
THIS OFFICE.
42 tf—[x]

Merchants' Protective Union MERCANTILE REFERENCE REGISTER.

THE MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE Union, organized to promote and protect the trade, by enabling its subscribers to obtain facility and safety in the granting of credits, and the recovery of claims at all points, have to announce that they will, on or about September 1st, 1868, publish in one large quarto volume;

THE MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE UNION MERCANTILE REFERENCE REGISTER, containing, among other things, the NAMES, NATURE OF BUSINESS, AMOUNT OF CAPITAL, FINANCIAL STANDING, AND RATING AS TO CREDIT of over 400,000 of the principal merchants, traders, bankers, manufacturers and public companies, in more than 30,000 of the cities, towns, villages, and settlements, throughout the United States, their territories, and the British Provinces of North America; and embracing the most important information attainable and necessary to enable the merchant to ascertain at a glance the Capital, Character and degree of Credit of such of his customers as are deemed worthy of any gradation of credit.

The information to be given in the REGISTER will be confined to those deemed worthy of some line of credit; and as the same will be based, so far as practicable, upon the written statement of the parties themselves revised and corrected by well-known and reliable legal correspondents, whose character will prove a guarantee of the correctness of the information furnished by them, it is believed that the reports will prove more truthful and complete, and, therefore, superior to and of much greater value, that any previously issued.

By aid of the MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE UNION MERCANTILE REFERENCE REGISTER, business men will be enabled to ascertain, at a glance, the capital and gradation of credit, as compared with financial worth, of nearly every merchant, manufacturer, trader and banker, within the above named territorial limits.

On or about the first of each month, subscribers will receive the *Monthly Chronicle*, containing, among other things, a record of such important changes in the name and condition of firms, throughout the country, as may occur subsequent to the publication of each half yearly volume of the *Mercantile Reference Register*;

Price of *The Merchants' Protective Union Mercantile Reference Register*, is fifty dollars, ($50) for which it will be forwarded to any address in the United States, transportation paid.

Holders of five $10 shares of the Capital Stock, in addition to participating in the profits, will receive one copy of the MERCANTILE REFERENCE REGISTER free of charge; holders of ten shares will be entitled to TWO copies; and no more than ten shares of the Capital Stock will be allotted to any one applicant.

All remittances, orders, or communications relative to the book, should be addressed to the MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE UNION, in the American Exchange Bank Building, No. 128 Broadway, (2566,) New York.

aug. 29-4m. $3.

Vote of Seventh District.

The following is considered the official vote of the Seventh District:

Counties.	*Jones.*	*Durham.*
Ashe,	630	641
Alleghany,	247	282
Watauga,	298	347
Yancey,*	263	438
Mitchell,	529	118
McDowell,	739	619
Burke,	925	742
Caldwell,	382	619
Rutherford,	1282	686
Cleveland,	646	1042
Polk,	407	195
Henderson,	637	358
Transylvania,†	192	223
Buncombe,‡	1087	1089
Madison,	528	458
Haywood,	410	660
Jackson,	219	608
Macon,	318	571
Cherokee,	436	416
Clay,	154	234
Total,	10,329	10,347

*Unofficial,
†Republican votes thrown out,
‡Riot; Republicans driven from the polls

Isabella, of Spain, it is said, is about to start a newspaper in Paris to combat the claims of Don Carlos and the Duke of Montpensier to the Spanish throne, and to criticise the acts of the Spanish provisional government. She is to begin with an investment of $40,000.

The Murder of the Chief of the Omahas.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—The following are the facts relative to the late killing of the Indian Chief at Dunlap, Iowa: Several Indians had been encamped for some time near the town. The Indian who was killed fell in with several railroad men, and one of them stole his blanket. This he recovered. They then took away his tomahawk, and when he tried to get that back, they struck him with it. This provoked the chief to make an effort to get it back by force, whereupon he was killed. This act aroused the indignation of his comrades, and they came into town in force, saying in plain English that if the villains who had perpetrated the crime were not at once apprehended, they would burn the place. They had force enough on hand to do it, but the authorities at once took steps to secure the murderers. One of them escaped, but the other is in prison.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The contract for the California mail, via the Isthmus, has been awarded to the Pacific Steamship Company, McLane President, at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum.

The Supreme Court met on Monday. All the Associate Judges are here.

Customs from the 23d to the 30th, inclusive, was two million seven hundred and sixty-six thousand dollars.

Revenue to day $677,000.

Mr. Rollins decides that a manufacturer of tobacco, snuff and cigars, who sells away from the factory is a tobacco dealer. Snuff, therefore, removed prior to March 23d, 1868, from the the factory to a place of business for sale, or placed in the hands of his agents, may be sold without stamps at any time prior to the date prescribed in sections 78 and 99, of act July 20. Snuff since November 23, cannot be removed from the factory for consumption or sale, until stamped, even through inspector, returned and tax paid.

BY TELEGRAL.

Married on 29th Nov. by E. D. Hawkins, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM BLANTON to Miss ELIZABETH ROLLINS.

By the same on the 13th inst, Mr. SAMUEL B. JOHNSON to Miss LUCINDA HAMRICK.

M. H. JUSTICE,
Attorney at Law,
RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.
☞ Claims collected in all parts of the State dec19 47-tf

A GOOD TINNER,
A MAN who understands his business, can hear of a good situation by addressing the Publishings of
dec19 47-tf(c) THIS PAPER.

THE
NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD.
A DAILY AND WEEKLY
REPUBLICAN JOURNAL.
Official Organ of the United States.
Official Organ of the State of North Carolina.

The North Carolina STANDARD is one of the oldest newspapers in the State, and is recognized by men of all parties as one of the leading political journals of the country.

It will in the future, as in the past, be the unflinching advocate of Republican principles, and will give to the administrations of President Grant and Governor Holden a zealous and hearty support, so long as they are guided by the principles enunciated in the National and State Platforms of the party.

The STANDARD will heartily assist in all measures looking to the education of the children of the State, the developing of our material resources, works of internal improvement, and everything which seeks to improve the condition of the people of North Carolina.

The latest news from all quarters of the world, both by telegraph and mail, will be given, and correspondence from all parts of the state is invited.

Particular attention will be given the Agricultural and Horticultural Departments, and a portion of each Weekly will be devoted to matters of special interest to farmers and fruit growers.

Full and correct market and financial reports from New York, Baltimore, Wilmington, Richmond, Petersburg and Raleigh will be given.

It will be constant aim of the present management to present such a paper as will be both entertaining and instructive to all classes of our fellow citizens—the politician, the business man, the mechanic, the farmer, the housewife, and the children. Choice gems of poetry and prose will be found in our columns, and everything of an immoral or vicious tendency will be carefully avoided.

Our friends are respectfully but earnestly invited to assist us in extending the circulation of the STANDARD in every county in the State.

TERMS:

Daily, twelve months,		$10 00
Daily, six	months,	6 00
Daily, three	months,	3 00
Daily, one	month,	1 00
Weekly, twelve	months,	3 00
" six	"	1 50
" three	"	75

Clubs of ten will be furnished at $2.50 per annum, and an extra copy to the getter up of a club.

The STANDARD has already the largest subscription in the State, and presents an excellent advertising medium.

Job Printing of all kinds neatly, cheaply and correctly executed.

Address all communications to
J. B. NEATHERY & CO.,
dec19 47-tf Proprietors.

Demorest's Monthly Magazine,
UNIVERSALLY acknowledged the Model Parlor Magazine of America, devoted to Original Stories, Poems, Sketches, Household Matters, Gems of Thought, Personal and Literary Gossip (including special departments on Fashions), Instructions on Health, Music, Amusements, etc., by the best authors, and profusely Illustrated with costly engravings, useful and reliable Patterns, Embroideries, and a constant succession of artistic novelties, with other useful and entertaining literature.

No person of refinement, economical housewife, or lady of taste can afford to do without the Model Monthly. Specimen copies, 15 cents, mailed free. Yearly, $3, with a valuable premium; two copies, $5.50; three copies, $7.50; five copies, $12, and splendid premiums for clubs at $3 each, with the first premiums to each subscriber. ☞ A new Bartram and Fanton Sewing-Machine for 20 subscribers at $3 each.

Publication Office, 838 Broadway, New York.

Demorest's Monthly and Young America together $4, with the premiums for each.

Demorest's Young America,
ENLARGED. It is the best Juvenile Magazine. Every Boy and Girl that sees it says so; all the Press say so; and Parents and Teachers confirm it. Do not fail to secure a copy. A good Microscope, with a Glass Cylinder to confine objects, or a good two-bladed, pearl Pocket Knife, and a large number of other desirable articles, given as premiums to each subscriber. Yearly, $1.50. Publication Office, 838 Broadway, New York.

Try it, Boys and Girls. Specimen copies, ten cents, mailed free. 47-tf

NEW FIRM!
NEW GOODS!
Cheap! Cheaper!! Cheapest!!!
Now is the time, and here is the place to buy Cheap Goods, Good Goods, and Goods that will satisfy the most fastidious.
J. A. MILLER & CO.,
KEEP constantly on hand a large and varied stock of Goods, which were bought cheap and they promise to give their customers the the benefit of their good luck.
DRY GOODS,
Such as BEAVER CLOTHS, CASIMERES, ROCK ISLAND JEANS, FLANNELS, BED TICKING, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, PRINTS, LADIES' DRESS GOODS, MEN'S WEAR OF ALL KINDS &C., &C.
HARDWARE
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
Groceries, Confectioneries, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Yankee Notions, &c. &c
We respectfully ask for an inspection of our goods, it is no trouble for us to show goods and tell prices.
We buy all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE, and give the highest market price.
In connection with our Store we have opened a
SHOE SHOP,
and with good workmen, and good material we are prepared to put up with neatness and dispatch from the Finest Boot or Shoe to the Coarsest Plantation Brogan. Repairing done.
Don't forget to give us a call.
dec19 47 3m

NEW
GOODS!
CHEAP GOODS!
DR. J. M. CRATON
RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he is now receiving a large and well assorted stock of NEW GOODS, direct from New York city, which he offers on the most reasonable terms. His stock consists of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
Broadcloths, Beavercloth for overcoats, casimeres, Rock Island Jeans, Bed Ticking, Large Bed Blankets, Sheetings, Shirtings, Domestics, and heavy goods of all kinds,
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Consisting in part of Alpacas, Poplins, All-Wool Delaines, Prints, Trimmings, a lot of good Shawls, Hats and Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, Laces, Braids, Hosiery, Gloves, Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Coates' Thread, Buttons, Pins, &c., &c.,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
of every variety, Sole and Upper Leather.
Hardware and Cutlery,
Bucket Knives, Knives and Forks, Scissors, Shears, Files of all sorts, Padlocks, Wool and Cotton Cards, Tea Kettles, Long Handle Shovels, &c., &c., &c.
STATIONERY,
Foolscap, Letter, and Note Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Pass Books, &c.
A new supply of
Fresh Groceries,
Family Flour, a superior article, constantly on hand, Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Cheese, Crackers, Soda, Powder, Lead, Candles, Nuts, Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Figs, and other Confections.
Christmas Nick-Nacks,
A large supply of Toys, Dolls, Drums, Bugles, Birds, Dogs, Cats, Buggies, &c.
FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
warranted pure and good.
PATENT MEDICINES,
Wine of Tar, for consumptives,
Rosadalis, the celebrated purifier of the blood,
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,
Cod Liver Oil,
All of Ayer's Medicines,
Worm Sugar Drops,
and a great variety of other Patent Medicines. I sell no medicine that I do not conscientiously recommend, and guarantee satisfaction in all sales.
Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Kerosene, Window Glass and Putty,
and a thousand and one other articles not enumerated, which I propose to sell on the most reasonable terms. Give me a call.
☞ Physicians furnished with all medicines they may require at low prices.
☞ Prescriptions carefully filled.
All kinds of produce, such as Corn, Rye, Oats, Wheat, Pork, Butter, eggs, Beeswax, Feathers, and everything that may be offered, taken in exchange for goods.
Call and get an Almanac for 1869.
J. M. CRATON.
dec19 47-tf

SMITH'S
Boot, Shoe and Leather Store,
NEXT DOOR TO DEWEY'S BANK,
Charlotte, N. C.
The Largest Wholesale and Retail Shoe Establishment in North Carolina.
Their stock of Leather and Shoe Findings is most complete, embracing every grade of
Hemlock and Oak Sole Leather,
Upper Leather,
French and American Calf Skin,
Kip, Lasts, &c., &c.
They also furnish all kinds of Rubber and Leather Belting at Manufacturers' prices.
Wholesale Department.
They have received their Fall and Winter Stock, the largest and most complete ever brought to this market, and will sell to merchants at
New York Wholesale Prices,
Their expenses being much less, and as they buy exclusively from manufacturers, there is no reason why they cannot sell at as low prices as the New York Jobber.
All they ask is a fair trial. Remember and ask for
SMITH'S SHOE STORE,
Next door to Dewey's Bank, Charlotte, N. C.
dec19 47-tf

S. B. MEACHAM,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, TRUNKS, Shoe-Findings, and Rubber Belting.
☞ Sign of the BRASS BOOT, Iron Front Building, Tryon Street, Charlotte, N. C.
dec19 47-tf

New Advertisements.
THE NEW
AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA,
A POPULAR
Dictionary of General Knowledge.
16 Vols., 8 Vo., Averaging 800 Pages each.
Price, per Vol., in extra Cloth, $5; in Library Leather, $6; Half Turkey Morocco, $6 50; in Half Russia, extra gilt, $7 50.
This important work presents a panoramic view of all human knowledge, as it exists at the present moment. It embraces and popularizes every subject that can be thought of and contains an inexhaustible fund of accurate and practical information on Art and Science in all their branches, including Mechanics, Mathematics, Astronomy, Philosophy, Chemistry, and Physiology; on Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures; on Religion, Law, Medicine and Theology; on Biography and History, Geography and Ethnology; on Political Economy, the Trades, Inventions and Politics; on Domestic Economy, Architecture, Statistics, the Things of Common Life, and General Literature. No topic, in brief, is omitted, upon which information can be desired. The work is a library in itself; it is a complete universal instructor, and opens to the student and general reader the whole field of knowledge. A vast corps of writers were employed upon it for a number of years, and almost every scholar or authority of celebrity has contributed in his special department to its pages. Its production involved an outlay of over $150,000.

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And Register of Important Events for the Year; embracing Political, Civil, Military and Social Affairs; Public Documents; Biography; Statistics; Commerce; Finance; Literature; Science; Agriculture, and Mechanics Industry. Seven volumes of this complete work (uniform in style with the New American Cyclopædia) are now published, bringing the record of events down to the close of the year 1867. It will be sold in separate volumes or it sets—Price per vol., the same as for the New American Cyclopædia.

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AGENTS WANTED FOR THE LIFE OF
JEFFERSON DAVIS,
This is the only full, authentic and OFFICIAL history of the Life and Public Services of the great Southern leader. The author had the co-operation and assistance of the leading Confederate officials in its preparation, as all its opponents will on examination. Send for specimen pages and circulars, with terms. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.; Atlanta, Ga., or St. Louis, Mo.

HUNTER'S GUIDE AND TRAPPER'S COMPANION.—How to hunt and trap all animals, to tan furs, make traps, boats, &c. Worth $1 to any farmer or boy. Beware of bogus "receipts." Well printed and bound, 64 pages. Only 25 cents; 6 for $1. Address D. RUTTER & CO., Bowdoin, N. H.

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LET those who wants first-class LADY'S MAGAZINE and a first class WEEKLY PAPER, send at once for a sample copy of
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PETERSON & PETERSON,
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SOUTHERN HOME JOURNAL
FOR 1869.
TERMS:—$3 per annum. Four copies for $10; Eight copies for $20; and an extra copy to the getter up of the club.
A $40 Silver Watch for 20 Subscribers.
A $55 Sewing Machine for 25 Subscribers.
A $60 Gold Watch for 40 subscribers.
A $100 Gold Watch for 75 Subscribers.
If you do not get enough to secure one of the premiums, we will allow you 60 cts on each yearly subscriber at $3. Sample copies free.
We offer the Home JOURNAL, worth $3 00; OUR SCHOOL DAY VISITOR, worth $1 25, and a large Steel-Plate Engraving of Gen Grant and Family, worth $2 50, for $3 00.
JOHN Y. SLATER,
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THE PRACTICAL FARMER.
NOW IN ITS SIXTH YEAR!
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20 copies for $20. Is chiefly made up of original matter, in relation to every Department of Agriculture, Horticulture and Rural Economy. Large inducements and liberal premiums offered to agents and canvassers. Sample copies furnished on application.

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Honey, Glycerine, Lilac Flower Bouquet and Palm,
In Quality, Style and Perfume warranted equal to the English and sold fully 50 per cent cheaper, which accounts for the great falling off in the demand for the foreign soaps and the unprecedented success of the American Company. 6 oz. Samples, now sold everywhere in the United States.
McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO., Sole Manf'rs,
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Awarded the Prize Medal at the Paris Exposition, 1867.
Sold by Agricult'l Implement Dealers throughout the U. S.
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CAST-STEEL PLOWS
Manufactured by Collins & Co., "Hartford"
☞ Of same Material used in their Celebrated Axes ☜
These Plows are made by pouring moulten STEEL into Iron moulds. They are then highly tempered, ground and polished. Any section can be replaced at any time by a duplicate, or if the point is worn it may be repaired by welding to it a new piece of Steel.
Circulars, giving full information, sent to all applicants
Address COLLINS & CO.,
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PHUNNY.—Them sixteen FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS for 50 cts. PHACT. That Pack of Love Scene Playing Cards for 75 cts PHURIOUS. That Catalogue of Books and Curiosities for a P. O. stamp. Address
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Is Unexcelled! Unequalled!
And the Standard Book of Instruction, Employed by the Best Teachers, the Best Schools, the Best Conservatories,
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Thirty Thousand Copies are sold Yearly,
and it is no exaggeration to say that a Quarter of a Million Scholars have become accomplished Pianists by using this Book. It is adapted alike to the youngest and to the oldest; to the beginner for first lessons, and to the amateur, for general practice. Sent post-paid. Price $3 75.—OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. CHARLES H. DITSON & CO., New York.

$60 PER MONTH and large commissions paid to sell Wonder of the World and three other discoveries. Address J. C. TILTON, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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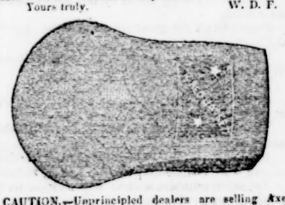
The people seem to be crazy about your RED JACKET AXES. Please send me twenty dozen more.
Yours truly, W. D. F.



CAUTION.—Unprincipled dealers are selling Axe painted red, as the RED JACKET AXE. The good qualities of this Axe consists in its superior cutting qualities not in the Red Paint.
The "Red Jacket" is for sale by all responsible hardware dealers and the manufacturers.
LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL,
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JAS. A. MILLER & CO.,
BEG leave to say to their friends and the public generally that they have just received
From Baltimore,
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DRY GOODS,
such as Mens' wear, Ladies' Dress Goods, &c., &c.
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HATS and CAPS
HARDWARE, GROCERIES,
CONFECTIONERIES, and in fact everything usually found in a
RETAIL STORE.
Give us a call and we will be pleased to show you our GOODS and tell you our prices which we are confident will give satisfaction.
ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for Goods.
je 2-tf 18

THE DIAMOND POINTED
INDIA RUBBER PEN,
The Best in the World.
Possessing all the DURABILITY of the Gold PEN, with all the elasticity and freedom of action of the quill.
Every Pen Guaranteed for One Year.
These pens are now in use by many Banks, Merchants, Lawyers, and others in New York, from whom we have numerous testimonials attesting their superiority.
Persons once using one of these pens never want any other style of pen.
A PEN will be forwarded to any address on receipt of $2 50. A liberal discount to the trade. Address the
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Machinery and Lubricating Oil,
Such as received the DIPLOMA at the AMERICAN INSTITUTE in New York,—and which is *warranted not to gum*, and *will keep limpid in ice cold test of weather*,—can be had only at FITZHUGH SMITH'S, 56 Courtlandt St., N. Y.
Price $1.25 per Gallon.
45 M.B.A.

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IMPROVED
SALAMANDER SAFES.
The attention of all business men is respectfully invited to the merits of our Safes, before purchasing elsewhere. We are confident that after an impartial investigation, they will be preferred by business men to any other Safe now manufactured.
Prices 15 per lower than any other Manufacture.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
☞ Send for Price List and Circular.
HORWEDEL BROS.,
134 William Street, New York.
45 M.B.A.

THE STIMPSON SCIENTIFIC PEN.
One Forward and two Backward Arches, insuring great STRENGTH, well balanced ELASTICITY EVENNESS of point, and SMOOTHNESS of execution. Sold by all Stationers. One gross in twelve contains a Scientific Gold Pen. One dozen steel Pens (assorted points) and Patent Ink-retaining Pen-holder, mailed on receipt of 50 cents.
A. S. BARNES & CO.,
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J. SIENGER & CO.,
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Manufacturers & Importers of Musical Instruments
SPECIALITY:
The New Trempete Accordeon and Patent Concertinas.
Also, Accordeons with a new Italian Tremolo tune. Prices, $10, $12, $15 to $25 each, sent on C. O. D.
Send for Wholesale or Retail Price List.
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WM. L. CHASE & CO.,
MACHINERY,
79 Liberty Street, N. Y.,
Dealers in all kinds of Machinery, including Geo. F. Blake's Patent Steam Pump,
CHASE'S PATENT BRICK MACHINES,
Steam Engines and Boilers, Fitchburg Machine Co's Tools, Wood-working Machinery, Stamp Mills and Crushers, and Mining Machinery generally.
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WM. L. CHASE & CO.,
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HOUR.
A MAGAZINE FOR THE LITTLE ONES.
EDITED BY T. S. ARTHUR.
Two volumes a year beginning in January and June
TERMS: $1 25 a year, in advance. 5 copies for $5. 10 copies and one extra to getter-up of club, $10. Home Magazine and Children's Hour $2 50 a year. Godey's Lady's Book and Children's Hour, $3 50 a year.
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The following sections of the Code of Civil procedure, ratified the 24th day of August, A. D. 1868, is published for the information of parties who have suits upon the Trial and Execution Dockets of the late Superior, County and Equity Courts:
SECTION 400. The Clerks of the Superior Courts at the request of a party thereto, within six months from the ratification of this act, and on the payment of a fee of one dollar, shall enter on a separate Docket, all suits which, at the ratification aforesaid, shall have been commenced, and in which final judgment has not been rendered in the late County Courts, Superior Courts of Law, and Courts of Equity of their respective counties.
"SEC. 401. And every suit not so transferred within the time aforesaid shall be abated, and the Clerk of the Superior Court shall tax the costs against the parties liable, and collect the same by the proper process.
"SEC. 403. Existing judgments and decrees not dormant, may in like manner be entered on the Execution Docket, and subsequent proceedings shall be as is prescribed for actions hereafter to be commenced, as far as shall be compatible with the previous proceedings, and no lien acquired before the ratification aforesaid, shall be lost by any change of process, occasioned by this act."
Persons having suits on my Dockets will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.
J. B. CARPENTER, S. C. Clerk,
for Rutherford County.
42-124feb

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Leaves Thursdays at 6 a. m.
Columbus Mail—arrives Tuesdays at 7 p. m.
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Morganton Mail—arrives Saturdays at 7 p. m.
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POETICAL.

DEATH IN THE LODGE ROOM.

BY E. W. H. ELLIS, M. D., 33°.

Surgeon Morton, of Boston, Mass., relates this incident as occurring at Fredericksburg, Va.:

"I was professionally engaged in the Baptist Church this morning; it is almost packed with wounded. The tank intended for immersion is used as a bathing tub, and the operations are performed in the small pastor's study, back of the pulpit. The Freemason's Hall is also filled with the wounded, and there remains much of the paraphernalia of the Lodge in which Washington received his degrees. I found one poor fellow who was a member of the fraternity, and at his request had his bed moved to the platform once occupied by the Master's chair, where he lay and gazed upward at the mystic letter "G," as if secure under its protection."

And this touching incident, so suggestive of the faith and hope of the Mason, I have ventured thus to paraphrase:

The Patriarchal Lodge was filled
With weary, wounded men,
And noisy tongues were sudden stilled,
For life was ebbing then;
And eyes that once flashed manly fire
With film of death were glazed,
And others with a maniac glare—
How witlessly they gazed!

Then one brave soldier—thus they tell—
Upstarted from his bed,
As if awakening from a spell—
"And do I dream?" he said;
"This altar—how it speaks of home,
The gavel and the square—
And yon mysterious letter hung
Suspended in the air!"

The soldier closed his eyes again,
With sparkling tears suffused,
And thought of brethren far away,
And to himself he mused:
"Here, where our Washington once trod,
Beneath th' Omniscient Eye,
Where all things upward point to God,
How blest it were to die!

Ho! comrades," said the dying man,
"Come, lend a helping hand—
My sands of life are almost run,
I seek the better land;
Place me beneath that vaulting arch,
Whose dim outlines I see,
And let me breathe my spirit out
Beneath the letter 'G.'"

They laid him down—no word he spoke,
No murmur on his breath,
But calmly waited he the touch
Of the grim monster, Death;
That mystical initial oft
His dark eye wandered o'er,
And when the evening sun went down,
The soldier was no more.

They hollowed him an humble grave,
Under a spreading tree,
And carved him no memorial, save
That mystic letter "G,"
And a finger pointing steadily
Up to the Throne of Love,
For they deemed his spirit joyfully
Soared to the Lodge above.

[*Western Musical Review.*

DESPERATE ENCOUNTER BETWEEN A WEASEL AND A SNAKE.—The following singular occurrence, says the Bridgeport (Conn.) *Standard*, is narrated by an eye-witness as having transpired some time last summer on the farm of Mr. Wm. H. Bibbins, in Fairfield. The narrator was spreading hay in a field, when his attention was attracted to a clump of tall grass at some little distance, from which a weasel was constantly springing up into the air. Approaching cautiously nearer, he discovered the cause of this singular conduct. On a little mound of hay a large copperhead snake, at least three feet long, was coiled up, and with head erect, darting tongue, and exposed fangs, was watching the weasel, who was making a series of springs at the reptile, evidently with the intention of seizing it by the throat. The snake dodged and the weasel continued his attack, till at length by a sudden spring he caught the snake by the throat, and a furious struggle ensued. The weasel held on, and the snake wound himself around the body of the animal, almost entirely covering it, and seemed about to crush it to death, when his weaselship let go his hold on the snake's throat, and "popped," in true weasel style, out of the convoluted embrace of his enemy, springing at least two feet into the air. The snake then crawled under the mound of hay, and in a few moments the weasel re-appeared and crawled after him, and from the tossing of the hay a desperate fight seemed to be going on beneath it. It ceased in a short time, and the weasel came out dragging the snake after him, dead, with his throat bitten open. The weasel dragged the snake into a neighboring fence, and they both disappeared.

One of the zealous Chaplains of the army of the Potomac called on a Colonel noted for his profanity, in order to talk about the religious interests of the men. He was politely received, and motioned to a seat on the chest, when the following dialogue ensued:

Chap.—Colonel, you have one of the finest regiments in the army.

Col.—I believe so.

Chap.—Do you think you devote sufficient attention to the religious instruction of your men?

Col.—(doubtfully)—Well, I don't know.

Chap.—A lively interest has been awakened in the—th Massachusetts (a rival regiment). The Lord has blessed the labors of his servants and ten have already been baptized.

Col.—(excitedly)—Is that so? (To the attendant:) Sergeant Major, have fifteen men detailed immediately for baptism. I'll be sworn if I'll be out done by any Massachusetts regiment.

The late Mr. Cobden used to tell the following anecdote: "When in America," he said, "I asked an enthusiastic American lady why her country could not rest satisfied with the immense unoccupied territories it already possessed, but must ever be hankering after the lands of its neighbors, when her somewhat remarkable reply was, "Oh, the propensity is a very bad one, I admit, but we came honestly by it, for we inherited it from England."

"Look here, boy," said a nervous old gentleman to an urchin, who was munching sugar-candy at a lecture, "you are annoying me very much." "No, I in't; I'm a gnawing this ere candy," replied the urchin.

"Never Saw One of Them."

Two gentlemen from New York, one of whom had been in California for nearly a year, and the other just arrived, were accidentally overheard in the following conversation, at the Sutter House, in Sacramento. The new comer was lamenting his condition, when he asked the other if he had a family.

"Yes, sir, I have a wife and six children in New York, and I have never seen one of them."

After this, the couple sat for a few moments in silence, and then the interrogator again commenced:

"Were you ever blind, sir?"

"No sir."

Another lapse of time.

"Did I understand you to say, sir, that you had a wife and six children living in New York, and you had never seen one of them?"

"Yes sir; I so stated it."

Another and a long pause of silence.—Then the interrogator inquired:

"How can it be, sir, that you never saw one of them?"

"Why," was the response, "one of them was born after I left."

"Oh, ah!" and a general laugh followed.

After that the first New Yorker was especially distinguished as the man who had a wife and six children and never saw one of them.

A Model Lawyer.

"Squire Johnson" was a model lawyer as the following anecdote will evince:

Mr. Jones once rushed into the Squire's office in a great passion. "That infernal scoundrel of a cobbler, Smith, has sued me, Mr. Johnson—sued for five dollars I owe him for a pair of boots!"

"Then you owe him the five dollars?"

"To be sure I do; but he's gone and sued me—sued me!"

"Then why don't you pay him, if you owe him?"

"Because he's sued me; and when a man does that, I'll never pay him till it costs him more than he gets. I want you to make it cost him all you can."

"But it will cost you something too."

"I don't care for that. What do you charge to begin with?"

"Ten dollars; and more if there's much extra trouble."

"All right! There's the X. Now go ahead!"

No sooner was his client gone than Squire Johnson stepped across to his neighbor Smith and offered to pay the bill on condition that the suit should be withdrawn. The shoemaker gladly acceded—all he wanted was his pay. The lawyer retained the other five for his fee; and as the case was not "troublesome," made no further demands upon his client.

Ten days after James came in to see how his case was getting on.

"All right!" said the Lawyer. "You won't have any trouble about that. I put it to Smith so strongly that he was glad to withdraw the suit altogether."

"Capital!" cried the exulting Jones. "You've done it up brown! You shall have all my business."

Harper's Drawer.

COLONEL BOB WITHERS SHOT AND KILLED AT HENDERSONVILLE.—Intelligence reached the city yesterday of a fatal affray which took place at Hendersonville, Tenn., about 2 p. m., between Mr. Sam Doxey and Col. Bob Withers, in which the latter was shot and almost instantly killed. The particulars, as we heard them, were as follows:

Col. Withers, who is a farmer, had engaged a freight car, which was to have been at the depot last Friday for a load of his corn. It is stated that he did not have the corn in at the time agreed upon, and that the car was therefore appropriated to cotton and sent off. The friends of Mr. Doxey charge that Col. Withers became very much incensed at this and used some abusive language towards the former's brother, who is the depot agent at Hendersonville. Yesterday afternoon Col. W. drove to the depot about the hour mentioned above, when, Mr. Doxey at once demanded whether he had used the language imputed to him. Col. W. replied to the effect that he would retract nothing. Mr. Doxey retorted: "You are a G—d d—d liar." Col. W. imediatly seized him by the the coat collar, but before he could inflict any damage upon his antagonist, the latter drew a revolver and fired three times in rapid succession. Two of the shots took effect, one in Col. Withers' groin and the other in his arm. The former wound bled inwardly and terminated fatally in about five minutes. As Mr. Doxey was firing the third and last shot, the dying man exclaimed, "Don't shoot again; you have killed me already and I am unarmed." The remains of the deceased were subsequently taken charge of by his friends.

It is hardly neccessary to state that the unfortunate affair is most deeply regretted in the neighborhood where it occurred. Col. Withers was in the Confederate service throughout the war, and made a most gallant record. He was Lieutenant Colonel of Cartter's regiment at the time of the surrender. Mr. Doxey also stood well in the community in wich he lived. No animosity has previously existed between the parties as far as we could learn.—*Nashville Banner.*

I believe the jury has been inoculated with stupidity," said briefless. "That may be," said his opponent, "but the bar are of opinion that you had it in the natural way."

A wag seeing a lady at a party with a very low-necked dress and bare arms, expressed his admiration by saying she outstripped the whole party.

If a young lady has a thousand acres of valuable land, the young men are apt to conclude that there is sufficient ground for attachment.

A Cincinnati thief stole the poor-box from a church door while the minister was performing the ceremony of Baptism within.

AGRICULTURAL.

Ploughing up Raw Soil.

We sometimes hear farmers remark that, ploughing deep they get less grain; that, bringing up the new mellow soil, their crops suffer. It would be very strange if this was not the case; for this soil, even if so mellow, is raw, just like manure when it is "green" or "long." It is not yet converted or changed into plant food. It needs just what the long manure needs—to be changed by the heat and the air—that is, decomposed or rotted.

When the top-soil is less fertile than it used to be when the land was first tilled, you may rest assured this under soil is always better than the upper soil, because the upper has deteriorated, while the under has not, but rather improved. It is, therefore, inadvisable, nay, suicidal in some soils, to turn up deeply the under ground in the spring or in the fall at sowing time. The cold, cheerless ground will not help the grain, and were it not for the other soil mixed with it, an almost total failure would be the result. But turn it up in the fall, and let the frost and the elements take hold of it, and you have another soil; it is turned into manure, a good part of it. A little lime mixed with it, scattered and harrowed in, or manure, or both, would facilitate the process. In the spring sow, either with or without another ploughing, and you will find no more occasion to complain. We have great fertility to draw upon from below, but it requires managing.—*Evening Post.*

DISTANCE APART FOR ORCHARD TREES.—The Horticulturist thinks that trees are generally placed too far under the orchards. In the apple and pear orchards we have been taught to place the first thirty-five to thirty, thus subjecting the trees to all the terrible burning heat of the sun's rays in summer, and to stand alone, as it were, and brave the storms of winter and spring.

The editor says he has "long been impressed with the view that these old advices of distances were erroneous, and our readers will bear us witness that we have before now advised a close planting, and as a break also and aid toward shielding our fruit trees, the intermingling, more, or less, of evergreens in the orchard. Were we to plant an apple orchard today, we think we should set our trees ten by fifteen feet, dwarf pears six by eight feet, and we would use occasionally an evergreen tree of some hardy variety, in the place of a fruit tree."

CORN.—A great deal of corn is wofully wasted after all the trouble and expense of plowing planting and harvesting. This waste is absolutely wicked, and with trifling extra care may be easily remedied. In the first place, in husking, a vigilant lookout ought to be kept that no unripe, unsound ear or half made "nubbin" goes in with the pile that is to go into the crib. The pig pen is the better place for all such material. One unsound ear may and often does, damage a whole bushel of sound corn. Next, wherever you are going to put corn to keep put gas tar about the premises pretty liberally at first. It is an utter abomination to rats and mice. They will not board in the corn crib flavored with gas tar. Half a dollars' worth of tar will save tendollars' worth of corn.

MAKE THE HORSES WORK.—Horses were designed as beasts of burden, to relieve mankind from fatiguing drudgery. It does not hurt them to work hard, if they are treated kindly. It is not the hard drawing and ponderous loads that wear out horses, and that make them poor baulky and worthless; but it is the hard driving, the worry by rough and inhuman drivers, that uses up more horse-flesh, fat and muscle than all the labor a team performs.

Consider the ponderous loads that many teams are required to cart every day, and several times a day, and yet they appear to grow fatter and stronger every year. They are treated kindly. On the other hand, other horses, that do not perform half the labor, soon grow poor, and give out, and the next we hear of them is, they died with the harness on. Hard work does not kill them; but the fretting worrying and abuse did the job.

Horses will do all the mowing and reaping on a large form, thrash the grain pitch the hay, turn the grindstone, saw the wood, and perform almost all the heavy labor that farmers have been accustomed to do, and grow fat, if they are not worried and jerked and kicked about as if they were a living foothold.—*N. Y. Times.*

A Quaker once hearing a person tell how much he felt for another who was in distress, and needed assistance, dryly asked, him, "Friend, hast thou felt in thy pocket for him?"

Isabella, of Spain, it is said, is about to start a newspaper in Paris to combat the claims of Don Carlos and the Duke of Montpensier to the Spanish throne, and to criticise the acts of the Spanish provisional government. She is to begin with an investment of $40,000.

"Money makes the mare go," is a proverb to be respected for its antiquity, if for no other reason. In New York, however, it is reversed, as follows:—"The Mayor makes the money go."

W. S. PEARSON, QsE.—We are glad to record the fact that this young and talented gentleman was yesterday unanimously chosen Special Messenger to bear the electoral vote of this State to the City of Washington.—This is a tribute not only to one who led the ticket in the State, but to the young men of the Republican party who are rising to prominence amongst us. It is our duty to cherish and promote them, so that we may rear a new race of better and nobler statesmen to control the destinies of the North States. Let the new wine not be put in old bottles.—*Standard.*

A "nephew of Count Bismarck" has been swindling New Orleans boarding-house keepers.

The Empress Eugene's expression has lost its sweetness, and so it is said has her disposition.

COULDN'T SEE IT.—The youth who wanted to marry recently, and who had nothing to live on but love, was told by the young lady she "couldn't see it." Sensible girl.

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Greenville Mail—arrives Saturdays at 7 p. m. Leaves Thursdays at 6 a. m.
Columbus Mail—arrives Tuesdays at 7 p. m. Leaves Tuesdays at 6 a. m.
Morganton Mail—arrives Saturdays at 7 p. m. Leaves Fridays at 6 a. m.
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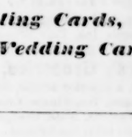

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